

labeled in part: "Jonathan * * * Grown and packed by Chas. Ringhausen, Jerseyville, Ill. [or "Margaret Ringhausen, Hardin, Ill."]."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 17, 1934, Charles & Margaret Ringhausen, claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered for condemnation of the product, a decree was entered ordering the apples released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that they should not be sold or otherwise disposed of until re-washed to remove the deleterious ingredients.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23373. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushel Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34136. Sample no. 23467-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On October 1, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bushel baskets of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 27, 1934, by Paul Ringhausen, from Hamburg, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Jonathan * * * Grown and Packed by Paul Ringhausen, Hamburg, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 29, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23374. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 63 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34150. Sample no. 17884-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9, 1934, by P. May, Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On November 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23375. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 5 Crates and 49 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F & D. nos. 34152, 34154. Sample nos. 17879-B, 17887-B.)

An examination of the cauliflower involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 9 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 54 crates of cauliflower at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 8, 1934, by John Case, from Robbinsville, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.